by 0.1 percentage point for the period beginning on the day after the required payment date and ending on the date on which the payment is made, as determined under paragraph (d). Interest amounts paid under this paragraph will not count against the Part D sponsor's administrative costs, as defined in §423.308, and will not be treated as allowable risk corridor costs, as defined in § 423.308.

- (2) Authority not to charge interest. As CMS determines appropriate, including in exigent circumstances such as natural disasters and other unique and unexpected events that prevent the timely processing of claims, a Part D sponsor will not be charged interest under paragraph (e)(1) of this section.
- (f) Electronic transfer of funds. A Part D sponsor must pay all clean claims submitted electronically by electronic transfer of funds provided the submitting network pharmacy so requests or has so requested previously that contract year. When such payment is made electronically, remittance may also be made electronically by the Part D sponsor.
- (g) Protecting the rights of the claimants—(1) General. Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit or limit a claim or action that any individual or organization has against a pharmacy, provider, or Part D sponsor that is not covered by the subject matter of this section.
- (2) Anti-retaliation. Consistent with applicable Federal or State law, a Part D sponsor may not retaliate against an individual, pharmacy, or provider for exercising a right of action under paragraph (g)(1) of this section.
- (h) Construction. A determination under this section that a claim submitted by a network pharmacy is a clean claim shall not be construed as a positive determination regarding eligibility for payment under title XVIII of the Act, nor is it an indication of government approval of, or acquiescence regarding, the claim submitted. The determination does not relieve any party of civil or criminal liability with respect to the claim, nor does it offer a defense to any administrative, civil, or criminal action with respect to the claim.

[73 FR 54252, Sept. 18, 2008]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 76 FR 54634, Sept. 1, 2011, §423,520 was amended by revising paragraphs (c)(2)(ii), (c)(3), and (e)(2), effective October 31, 2011. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

#### § 423.520 Prompt payment by Part D sponsors.

(c) \* \* \*

(2) \* \* \*

- (ii) Determination after submission of additional information. A claim is deemed to be a clean claim under paragraph (b) of this section if the Part D sponsor that receives the claim does not provide notice to the submitting network pharmacy of any remaining defect or impropriety, or of any new defect or impropriety raised by the additional information, in the claim within 10 days of the date on which additional information is received under paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. A Part D sponsor may not provide notice of a new deficiency or impropriety in the claim that could have been identified by the sponsor in the original claim submission under this paragraph.
- (3) Obligation to pay. A claim submitted to a Part D sponsor that is not paid by the Part D sponsor within the timeframes specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) or contested by the Part D sponsor within the timeframe specified in paragraph (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section must be deemed to be a clean claim and must be paid by the Part D sponsor in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) \* \* \*

(2) Authority not to charge interest. As CMS determines, a Part D sponsor is not charged interest under paragraph (e)(1) in exigent circumstances that prevent the timely processing of claims, including natural disasters and other unique and unexpected events.

## Subpart L—Effect of Change of Ownership or Leasing of Facilities During Term of Contract

### §423.551 General provisions.

(a) Change of ownership. The following constitute a change of ownership:

#### § 423.552

- (1) Partnership. The removal, addition, or substitution of a partner, unless the partners expressly agree otherwise as permitted by applicable State law, constitutes a change of ownership.
- (2) Asset transfer. Transfer of substantially all the assets of the sponsor to another party constitutes a change of ownership.
- (3) Corporation. The merger of the PDP sponsor's corporation into another corporation or the consolidation of the PDP sponsor's organization with one or more other corporations, resulting in a new corporate body.
- (b) Change of ownership, exception. Transfer of corporate stock or the merger of another corporation into the PDP sponsor's corporation, with the PDP sponsor surviving, does not ordinarily constitute change of ownership.
- (c) Advance notice requirement. (1) A PDP sponsor that has a Medicare contract in effect under §423.502 and is considering or is negotiating a change in ownership must notify CMS at least 60 days before the anticipated effective date of the change. The PDP sponsor must also provide updated financial information and a discussion of the financial and solvency impact of the change of ownership on the surviving organization.
- (2) If the PDP sponsor fails to give CMS the required notice in a timely manner, it continues to be liable for payments that CMS makes to it on behalf of Medicare enrollees after the date of change of ownership.
- (d) Novation agreement defined. A novation agreement is an agreement among the current owner of the PDP sponsor, the prospective new owner, and CMS that—
- (1) Is embodied in a document executed and signed by all 3 parties;
- (2) Meets the requirements of §423.552; and
- (3) Recognizes the new owner as the successor in interest to the current owner's Medicare contract.
- (e) Effect of change of ownership without novation agreement. Except to the extent provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the effect of a change of ownership without a novation agreement is that—
- (1) The existing contract becomes invalid: and

- (2) If the new owner wishes to participate in the Medicare program, it must apply for, and enter into, a contract in accordance with subpart K of this part.
- (f) Effect of change of ownership with novation agreement. If the PDP sponsor submits a novation agreement that meets the requirements of §423.552 and CMS signs it, the new owner becomes the successor in interest to the current owner's Medicare contract under §423.502
- (g) Sale of beneficiaries not permitted. (1) CMS will only recognize the sale or transfer of an organization's entire PDP line of business, consisting of all PDP contracts held by the PDP sponsor with the exception of the sale or transfer of a full contract between wholly owned subsidiaries of the same parent organization which will be recognized and allowed by CMS.
- (2) CMS will not recognize or allow a sale or transfer that consists solely of the sale or transfer of individual beneficiaries, groups of beneficiaries enrolled in a pharmacy benefit package, or one contract if the sponsor holds more than one PDP contract.

[70 FR 4525, Jan. 28, 2005, as amended at 74 FR 1546, Jan. 12, 2009; 75 FR 19822, Apr. 15, 2010; 75 FR 32860, June 10, 2010]

# § 423.552 Novation agreement requirements.

- (a) Conditions for CMS approval of a novation agreement. CMS approves a novation agreement if the following conditions are met:
- (1) Advance notification. The PDP sponsor notifies CMS at least 60 days before the date of the proposed change of ownership. The PDP sponsor also provides CMS with updated financial information and a discussion of the financial and solvency impact of the change of ownership on the surviving organization.
- (2) Advance submittal of agreement. The PDP sponsor submits to CMS, at least 30 days before the proposed change of ownership date, three signed copies of the novation agreement containing the provisions specified in paragraph (b) of this section, and one copy of other relevant documents required by CMS.
- (3) CMS's determination. When reviewing a novation agreement, CMS makes